Kam 09/810,601

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=> fil MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:06:00 ON 21 MAR 2003

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:06:00 ON 21 MAR 2003
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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:06:00 ON 21 MAR 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) (R)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 15:06:00 ON 21 MAR 2003

=> d que l12
L4         32090 SEA GONADOTROPHIN#
L5        232206 SEA GONADOTROPIN#
L6            67 SEA (L4 OR L5) AND ((BOTULIN? OR BUTYRIC? OR TETAN? OR
                 CLOSTRID?)(5A) TOXIN#)
L7             8 SEA L6 AND (TUMOR# OR TUMOUR# OR CANCER? OR CARCINOM? OR
                 NEOPLAS?)
L8             2 SEA L6 AND GNRH(3A) RECEPTOR#
L9             2 SEA L6 AND (PRECOCIOUS(3A)(PUBERTY OR PUBES?))
L10            8 SEA (L7 OR L8 OR L9)
L12            8 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)


=> d ibib abs l12 1-8

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 8  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:154695  HCAPLUS
TITLE:                    Immunochemical method and test kit for determining
                          analytes
INVENTOR(S):              Pils, Walter; Pils, Dietmar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Austria
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2003016903      A2   20030227      WO 2002-AT246    20020816
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
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Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AT 2001-UT652 U 20010820
AT 2002-963 A 20020627

AB The invention relates to a method for detg. at least one analyte from a sample by an immunochem. reaction with a device consisting of several zones. The analyte is applied on a starting zone in a reagent, esp. an org. reagent, and flows into at least one other zone with one or several fields under the effect of capillary forces, whereby at least one specific binding partner, to which at least one substance is conjugated, is temporarily immobilized in a field. Drugs, hormones, substances of abuse, peptides, allergens, antibodies, antigens, neurotransmitters, carbohydrates, lipids etc. are detd. from body fluids and other matrixes.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:736127 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:257666
TITLE: Compositions and methods using a neurotoxin for treating **gonadotrophin**-related illnesses
INVENTOR(S): Donovan, Stephen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan Sales, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002074327	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US7379	20020311
WO 2002074327	A3	20021212		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002177545	A1	20021128	US 2001-810601	20010315

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-810601 A 20010315
US 2000-692811 A2 20001020
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:257666

AB The invention discloses an agent comprising a neurotoxin, methods for making the agents and methods for treating endocrine disorders, e.g. **gonadotrophin**-related illnesses. Preferably, the agent comprises at least a portion of a **botulinum toxin**.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:907158 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:665
TITLE: Compositions and methods for treating **gonadotrophin** related illnesses
INVENTOR(S): Donovan, Stephen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan Sales, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 692,811.

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002177545	A1	20021128	US 2001-810601	20010315
WO 2002074327	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US7379	20020311
WO 2002074327	A3	20021212		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-692811 A2 20001020
US 2001-810601 A 20010315

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:665

AB The present invention relates to an agent comprising a neurotoxin, methods for making the agents and methods for treating endocrine disorders, for example **gonadotrophin**-related illnesses. Preferably, the agent comprises at least a portion of a **botulinum toxin**.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002402697 EMBASE
TITLE: What's new in urology.
AUTHOR: Williams R.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.D. Williams, Department of Urology, University of Iowa, 200 Hawkins Dr, Iowa City, IA 52242-1089, United States
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Surgeons, (1 Nov 2002) 195/5 (663-674).
Refs: 70
ISSN: 1072-7515 CODEN: JACSEX
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1072-7515(02)01488-6
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
028 Urology and Nephrology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228744 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:247267
TITLE: Clostridial neurotoxin targeted conjugates for inhibition of secretion from non-neuronal cells
INVENTOR(S): Foster, Keith Alan; Chaddock, John Andrew; Purkiss, John Robert; Quinn, Conrad Padraig
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Microbiological Research Authority, UK

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Kam 09/810,601

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001021213	A2	20010329	WO 2000-GB3669	20000925
WO 2001021213	A3	20020711		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1235594	A2	20020904	EP 2000-962721	20000925
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003509476	T2	20030311	JP 2001-524636	20000925

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1999-22554 A 19990923
WO 2000-GB3669 W 20000925

AB A method of treatment of disease by inhibition of cellular secretory processes is provided. The method has particular application in the treatment of diseases dependent on the exocytotic activity of endocrine cells, exocrine cells, inflammatory cells, cells of the immune system, cells of the cardiovascular system, and bone cells. Agents and compns. therefor, as well as methods for manufg. these agents and compns., are provided. In a preferred embodiment a clostridial neurotoxin, substantially devoid of holotoxin binding affinity for neuronal cells of the presynaptic muscular junction, is assocd. with a targeting moiety. The targeting moiety is selected such that the **clostridial toxin** conjugate so formed may be directed to a non-neuronal target cell to which the conjugate may bind. Following binding, a neurotoxin component of the conjugate, which is capable of inhibition of cellular secretion, passes into the cytosol of the target cell by cellular internalization mechanisms. Thereafter, inhibition of secretion from the target cell is effected.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 8 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:161861 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 286WA
TITLE: The impact of new technologies on vaccines
AUTHOR: Talwar G P (Reprint); Diwan M; Razvi F; Malhotra R
CORPORATE SOURCE: TALWAR RES FDN, NEW DELHI, INDIA (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: INDIA
SOURCE: NATIONAL MEDICAL JOURNAL OF INDIA, (NOV-DEC 1999) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 274-280.
Publisher: ALL INDIA INST MEDICAL SCIENCES, ANSARI NAGAR, NEW DELHI 110 029, INDIA.
ISSN: 0970-258X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 75

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Kam 09/810,601

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Vast changes are taking place in vaccinology consequent to the introduction of new technologies. Amongst the vaccines included in the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), the pertussis vaccine has been replaced by acellular purified fractions devoid of side-effects. Non-pathogenic but immunogenic mutants of **tetanus** and diptheria **toxins** are likely to replace the toxoids, An effective Vaccine against hepatitis B prepared by recombinant technology is in large-scale use. Conjugated vaccines against Haemophilus influenzae b, S, pneumococcus and meningococcus are now available, as also vaccines against mumps, rubella and measles, Combination vaccines have been devised to limit the number of injections. Vaccine delivery systems have been developed to deliver multiple doses of the vaccine at a single contact point. A genetically-engineered oral Vaccine for typhoid imparts better and longer duration of immunity. Oral vaccines for cholera and other enteric infections are under clinical trials,The nose as a route for immunization is showing promise for mucosal immunity and for anti-inflammatory experimental vaccines against multiple sclerosis and insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, The range of vaccines has expanded to include pathogens resident in the body such as Helicobacter pylori (duodenal ulcer), S, mutans (dental caries), and human papilloma virus (**carcinoma** of the cervix), An important progress is the recognition that DNA alone can constitute the vaccines, inducing both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses. A large number of DNA Vaccines have been made and shown interesting results in experimental animals. Live recombinant vaccines against rabies and rinderpest have proven to be highly effective for controlling these infections in the field, and those for AIDS are under clinical trial. Potent adjuvants have added to the efficacy of the vaccines,

New technologies have emerged to 'humanize' mouse monoclonals by genetic engineering and express these efficiently in plants. These recombinant antibodies are opening out an era of highly specific and safe therapeutic interventions. Human recombinant antibodies would be invaluable for treating patients with terminal tetanus and rabies. Antibodies are already in use for treatment of **cancer**, rheumatoid arthritis and allergies, An advantage of preformed antibodies directed at a defined target and given in adequate amounts is the certainty of efficacy in every recipient, in contrast to vaccines, where the quality and quantum of immune response varies from individual to individual.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER:	92316713 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	92316713 PubMed ID: 1618603
TITLE:	Vaccines for control of fertility and hormone dependent **cancers**.
AUTHOR:	Talwar G P; Singh O; Pal R; Chatterjee N
CORPORATE SOURCE:	National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India.
SOURCE:	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY, (1992 Apr) 14 (3) 511-4. Ref: 19 Journal code: 7904799. ISSN: 0192-0561. Report No.: PIP-076596; POP-00217059.
PUB. COUNTRY:	ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) General Review; (REVIEW) (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE:	English
FILE SEGMENT:	Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH:	199208

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Kam 09/810,601

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920815
Last Updated on STN: 20021101
Entered Medline: 19920803

AB Two vaccines, namely one inducing antibodies against hCG and the other against GnRH, are now in clinical trials. The hCG vaccine has entered Phase II clinical trials in three centres in India after successfully completing Phase I clinical studies in several centres in India and in four countries abroad. The vaccine was found to be devoid of side-effects; its effect was reversible. The available data on 179 cycles indicate that the vaccine prevents pregnancy at antibody titres above 50 ng/ml. A genetically engineered version of the vaccine has also been approved for trials in human lung **cancer** patients of the type which make hCG. hCG is observed to be a growth factor for such **tumours**. The GnRH vaccine is usable in both males and females as the deca-peptide is common to both sexes. Following suitable experimental and toxicology studies, the vaccine is currently in Phase I/Phase II clinical trials in patients of prostate **carcinoma**. Where antibody GnRH antibodies were induced, the LH, FSH and testosterone levels declined. This was accompanied by a reduction in prostate specific antigen. Clinical improvement was observed in many cases. The vaccine has also entered Phase I clinical studies in postpartum women, with the objective to extend the lactational amenorrhoea and extend inter-child interval.
Researchers at the National Institute of Immunology (NII) in New Delhi, India have studied 2 vaccines to control fertility: the human chorionic **gonadotropin** (hCG) vaccine and the **gonadotropin** releasing hormone (GnRH) vaccine. Animal studies of both vaccines do not indicate any side effects. These 2 vaccines are at the clinical trial stage. Phase II clinical trials of hCG vaccine uses the heterospecies dimer conjugated to **tetanus** toxoid, diphtheria toxoid, or cholera **toxin** chain B as carriers. The subjects include hyperfertile women with at least 2 living children. They receive 3 primary immunizations every 6 weeks then a booster immunization as needed. As of May 1991, women with titers of 50ng of hCG bioneutralization capacity/ml had experienced 179 pregnancy-free cycles, and their sexual activity surpasses that prior to receiving the vaccine. 1 study shows that the lung **tumors** in nude mice which have passive immunization with anti-alpha hCG antibodies necrotize when researchers implant lung **tumor** cells. Injection of antibodies at the same time of implantation of **tumor** cells inhibits lung **tumor** growth. NII researchers plan to conduct a clinical trial with a beta hCG vaccine conjugated with vaccinia in lung **cancer** patients. The GnRH vaccine has the potential to be effective in both men and women. A study in male rats using diphtheria toxoid as the GnRH vaccine carrier reveals that antibody titers rise, testosterone levels fall, weight of testis decreases, and the prostate disappears. NII has begun clinical trials with postpartum women and, as of April 1992, 20 women were enrolled and immunized at 2 centers in India. Similar research in monkeys does not show evidence of passage of GnRH antibodies through breast milk. GnRH vaccine research in prostate **cancer** patients demonstrates declining levels of testosterone, luteinizing hormone, and follicle stimulating hormone, shrinkage of the prostate, and clearance of urinary ducts.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79015004 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79015004 PubMed ID: 358455
TITLE: Membrane receptors for interferon.
AUTHOR: Besancon F; Ankel H
SOURCE: TEXAS REPORTS ON BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, (1977) 35 282-92.

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Ref: 30
Journal code: 2984820R. ISSN: 0040-4675.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197811
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19781118

AB Specific cell membrane receptors for interferon have been postulated based on a variety of different observations, such as the following: trypsin treatment of monkey-mouse hybrid cells preferentially destroys sensitivity to primate interferon (9); syngeneic mice immunized with human-mouse hybrid cells develop surface-directed antibodies, which only block antiviral action of human interferon (24); interferon covalently bound to Sepharose beads retains its antiviral activity despite the fact that diameters of the beads are several times those of the cells (1,10,19); cells challenged with polyl:C to produce interferon do not develop resistance to viral infection in the presence of interferon antiserum (30). Interferon has a strong and specific affinity for the carbohydrate side chain of cell membrane gangliosides. Preincubation of Sepharose-bound interferon with gangliosides inhibits antiviral activity in the following order of potency: GM2 greater than or equal to GT1 greater than GM1 greater than or equal to GD1a (3). Derivatives of GM2 lacking either terminal N-acetyl-galactosamine or terminal N-acetyl-neuraminic acid are not (or very little) inhibitory; in addition, binding to gangliosides is reversed by N-acetyl-neuraminyl-lactose, the trisaccharide common to all gangliosides. These data clearly demonstrate interferon's specificity for the carbohydrate moiety of the ganglioside molecule (6). Phaeseolus vulgaris lectin, which blocks antiviral action of interferon (4), also prevents binding of interferon to ganglioside-Sepharose affinity columns (2). Many substances of known affinity for gangliosides likewise inhibit action of interferon. These include cholera (15) and **tetanus toxins** (2), thyrotropin (5,23) and human chorionic **gonadotropin** (5). Although a more general effect on the state of the membrane or on cellular metabolism by these substances cannot be ruled out, competition for interferon binding sites appears to be the most plausible explanation. Increased sensitivity of certain transformed cells to interferon upon uptake of exogenous gangliosides not only supports the concept that these glycolipids are involved in binding of interferon to the membrane, but furthermore points to the importance of interferon-ganglioside interaction for triggering of the antiviral response (29).

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=> d que l13
L4        32090 SEA GONADOTROPHIN#
L5       232206 SEA GONADOTROPIN#
L6           67 SEA (L4 OR L5) AND ((BOTULIN? OR BUTYRIC? OR TETAN? OR
                CLOSTRID?)(5A) TOXIN#)
L7            8 SEA L6 AND (TUMOR# OR TUMOUR# OR CANCER? OR CARCINOM? OR
                NEOPLAS?)
L8            2 SEA L6 AND GNRH(3A) RECEPTOR#
L9            2 SEA L6 AND (PRECOCIOUS(3A)(PUBERTY OR PUBES?))
L10           8 SEA (L7 OR L8 OR L9)
L11          59 SEA L6 NOT L10
L13          34 DUP REM L11 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

=> d ibib abs l13 1-34

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 34 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002620020 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22254807 PubMed ID: 12138087
TITLE: Adhesion-related kinase repression of **gonadotropin** -releasing hormone gene expression requires Rac activation of the extracellular signal-regulated kinase pathway.
AUTHOR: Allen Melissa P; Xu Mei; Linseman Daniel A; Pawlowski John E; Bokoch Gary M; Heidenreich Kim A; Wierman Margaret E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, Colorado 80262, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: GM44428 (NIGMS)
HD08667-02 (NICHD)
HD31191-04 (NICHD)
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (2002 Oct 11) 277 (41) 38133-40.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200211
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021017
Last Updated on STN: 20030105
Entered Medline: 20021125

AB Recent studies suggest that adhesion-related kinase (Ark) plays a role in **gonadotropin**-releasing hormone (GnRH) neuronal physiology. Ark promotes migration of GnRH neurons via Rac GTPase and concomitantly suppresses GnRH gene expression via homeodomain and myocyte enhancer factor-2 (MEF2) transcription factors. Here, we investigated the signaling cascade required for Ark inhibition of the GnRH promoter in GT1-7 GnRH neuronal cells. Ark repression was blocked by the MEK/ERK pathway inhibitor, PD98059, and dominant negative MEK1 but was unaffected by dominant negative Ras. Inhibitors of the Rho family GTPases, **Clostridium** difficile **toxin** B (Rho/Rac/Cdc42 inhibitor) and **Clostridium** sordellii lethal **toxin** (Rac/Cdc42 inhibitor), blocked Ark inhibition of GnRH transcription. Moreover, dominant negative Rac blunted both Ark activation of ERK and repression of the GnRH promoter, demonstrating an essential role for Rac in coupling Ark to ERK activation. Like Ark, a constitutively active mutant of Rac suppressed GnRH transcription in an ERK-dependent manner. Finally, Ark-mediated repression was significantly attenuated by a dominant negative MEF2C, whereas repression induced by constitutively active Rac was unaffected, indicating that MEF2 proteins are not targets of the Ark --> Rac --> MEK --> ERK cascade. The data suggest that Ark suppresses GnRH gene expression via the coordinated activation of a Rac --> ERK signaling pathway and a distinct MEF2- dependent mechanism.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002661772 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22309002 PubMed ID: 12422076
TITLE: Blepharospasm in bardet-biedl syndrome: a case report.
AUTHOR: Roselli Francesco; De Tommaso Marina; Stella Aniello Maria; Livrea Paolo; Defazio Giovanni
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurological and Psychiatric Sciences, University of Bari, Italy.

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Kam 09/810,601

SOURCE: EUROPEAN NEUROLOGY, (2002) 48 (4) 230-2.
Journal code: 0150760. ISSN: 0014-3022.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021108
Last Updated on STN: 20030129
Entered Medline: 20030128

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002345081 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22083212 PubMed ID: 12087878
TITLE: Gateways to Clinical Trials.
AUTHOR: Bayes M; Rabasseda X; Prous J R
SOURCE: METHODS AND FINDINGS IN EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, (2002 Apr) 24 (3) 159-84. Ref: 150
Journal code: 7909595. ISSN: 0379-0355.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW LITERATURE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020629
Last Updated on STN: 20030111
Entered Medline: 20030110

AB Gateways to Clinical Trials is a guide to the most recent clinical trials in current literature and congresses. The data in the following tables has been retrieved from the Clinical Studies knowledge area of Prous Science Integrity, the world's first drug discovery and development portal, and provides information on study design, treatments, conclusions and references. This issue focuses on the following selection of drugs: Abiciximab, acetylcholine chloride, acetylcysteine, alefacept, alemtuzumab, alicaforsen, alteplase, aminopterin, amoxicillin sodium, amphotericin B, anastrozole, argatroban monohydrate, arsenic trioxide, aspirin, atazanavir, atorvastatin, augmerosen, azathioprine; Benzylpenicillin, BMS-284756, **botulinum toxin** type A, **botulinum toxin** type B, BQ-123, budesonide, BXT-51072; Calcium folinate, carbamazepine, carboplatin, carmustine, ceftriaxone sodium, cefuroxime axetil, chorionic **gonadotropin** (human), cimetidine, ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, cisplatin, citalopram hydrobromide, cladribine, clarithromycin, clavulanic acid, clofarabine, clopidogrel hydrogensulfate, clotrimazole, CNI-1493, colesevelam hydrochloride, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine; Dalteparin sodium, daptomycin, darbepoetin alfa, debrisoquine sulfate, dexrazoxane, diaziquone, didanosine, docetaxel, donezepil, doxorubicin hydrochloride liposome injection, DX-9065a; Eberconazole, ecogramostim, eletriptan, enoxaparin sodium, epoetin, epoprostenol sodium, erlizumab, ertapenem sodium, ezetimibe; Fampridine, fenofibrate, filgrastim, fluconazole, fludarabine phosphate, fluorouracil, 5-fluorouracil/epinephrine, fondaparinux sodium, formoterol fumarate; Gabapentin, gemcitabine, gemfibrozil, glatiramer; Heparin sodium, homoharringtonine; Ibuprofen, iloprost, imatinib mesilate, imiquimod, interferon alpha-2b, interferon alpha-2c, interferon-beta; KW-6002; Lamotrigine, lanoteplase, metoprolol tartrate, mitoxantrone hydrochloride; Naproxen sodium, naratriptan, Natalizumab, nelfinavir mesilate, nevirapine, nifedipine, NSC-683864; Oral

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

heparin; Paclitaxel, peginterferon alfa-2b, phenytoin, pimecrolimus, piperacillin, pleconaril, pramipexole hydrochloride, prednisone, pregabalin, progesterone; Rasburicase, ravuconazole, reteplase, ribavirin, rituximab, rizatriptan, rosiglitazone maleate, rotigotine; Semaxanib, sildenafil citrate, simvastatin, stavudine, sumatriptan; Tacrolimus, tamoxifen citrate, tanomastat, tazobactam, telithromycin, tenecteplase, tolafentrine, tolterodine tartrate, triamcinolone acetonide, trimetazidine, troxacitabine; Valproic acid, vancomycin hydrochloride, vincristine, voriconazole, Warfarin sodium; Ximelagatran, Zidovudine, zolmitriptan.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002120315 EMBASE
TITLE: The year's new drugs.
AUTHOR: Graul A.I.
SOURCE: Drug News and Perspectives, (2002) 15/1 (29-43).
ISSN: 0214-0934 CODEN: DNPEED
COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Thirty-four new chemical entities and biological drugs and two diagnostic agents reached their first markets in 2001. Antiinfective Therapy was the most active therapeutic group in terms of new launches, with five market introductions, and the United States was the most active single market for new products, with a total of 15 new launches in 2001, constituting 43% of all new introductions for the year.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002229088 EMBASE
TITLE: [The drug field (world) in the year 2001].
NOVOSTI NA PODRUCJU LIJEKOVA U 2001. G (SVIJET).
AUTHOR: Vrhovac B.; Vrhovac R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: B. Vrhovac, Zavod za Klinicku Farmakologiju, Klin. za Unutarnje Bolesti Polyklin., KBC Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia
SOURCE: Pharmaca, (2002) 40/1 (1-23).
Refs: 77
ISSN: 0031-6857 CODEN: PHAMBF
COUNTRY: Croatia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: Croatian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Croatian
AB A critical review (eleventh) of the events which took place in the drug field in the year of 2001 is presented. The number (47) of new substances approved in the year 2001 is lower compared to most of previous years. However, the drugs classified as having "certain advantages" (class "b") compared with the existing drugs were considerably more numerous. Two drugs (4,3%) - agalsidase .alpha. and imatinib, received category "a", 21 (43.6%) drugs were allocated category "b" (tegaserod, falecalcitriol, CTC-111, darbopoetin .alpha., nesiritide, r choriogonadotropin .alpha., caspofungin, drotrecogin .alpha., telithromycin, fondaparinux, varicella zoster immunoglobulin, alemtuzumab, imatinib, anakinra, rasburicase,

botulinum toxin type B, thiotropium, crotalidae
polyvalent immune Fab ovine antivenine). Only one drug (2,1%), was allocated category "d" because of insufficient literature data and dubious mechanism of action (neuroprotective edavarone). The lack of new antidiabetics, thrombolytics as well as the (beginning of) appearance of endothelin antagonists and some new dermathics is discussed. A lower number of antimicrobial agents, cytotoxic agents (one of them, imatinib, provoked enormous interest) and agents for the treatment of neurologic diseases were observed in the past year. ADR of sibutramine in the group A and the interaction between SSRIs and tramadol in the group N aroused interest. In groupes R (respiratory) and S (eye and ear), there were no significant events. In conclusion, it can be said that in the year 2001 the quality of new active substances has beaten quantity.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002010915 EMBASE
TITLE: [What did year 2001 bring us? New drugs, developments and adverse reactions].
WAT HEEFT 2001 ONS GEBRACHT? NIEUWE GENEESMIDDELEN, ONTWIKKELINGEN EN BIJWERKINGEN.
AUTHOR: Admiraal P.J.J.; Bijl D.
SOURCE: Geneesmiddelenbulletin, (2002) 36/1 (1-8).
ISSN: 0304-4629 CODEN: GNMBAI
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: Dutch

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001084814 EMBASE
TITLE: [Rationing becomes visible (occupational health policy)].
DIE RATIONIERUNG WIRD SICHTBAR. EINE STUDIE UBER DEN BUDGETVERLAUF 1999 AUF DER BASIS VON VERORDNUNGSDATEN VON IMS, HEALTH.
AUTHOR: Bausch J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J. Bausch, KV Hessen, Georg-Voigt-Strasse 15, 60325 Frankfurt a.M., Germany
SOURCE: Urologe - Ausgabe B, (2001) 41/1 (20-28).
ISSN: 0042-1111 CODEN: URLBBQ
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 028 Urology and Nephrology
035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: German

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001041641 EMBASE
TITLE: [Activities of the CPMP].
AKTIVITATEN DES CPMP.
AUTHOR: Throm S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. S. Throm, Verband Forsc. Arzneimittel. e.V., Leiter Produktion, Qualitat und Umwelt, Hausvogteiplatz 13, 10117 Berlin, Germany. s.throm@vfa.de
SOURCE: Pharmazeutische Industrie, (2000) 62/12 (931-935).
ISSN: 0031-711X CODEN: PHINAN
COUNTRY: Germany

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Kam 09/810,601

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: German

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000117251 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20117251 PubMed ID: 10653526
TITLE: Chronic toxicity and reversibility of antifertility effect of immunization against **gonadotropin**-releasing hormone in male rats and rabbits.
AUTHOR: Kumar N; Savage T; DeJesus W; Tsong Y Y; Didolkar A; Sundaram K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Biomedical Research, Population Council, New York, New York 10021, USA.. kumar@popcbr.rockefeller.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: NO1-HD-3-3180 (NICHD)
SOURCE: TOXICOLOGICAL SCIENCES, (2000 Jan) 53 (1) 92-9.
Journal code: 9805461. ISSN: 1096-6080.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200002
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000229
Last Updated on STN: 20000229
Entered Medline: 20000215

AB The chronic systemic toxicity of immunization with **gonadotropin**-releasing hormone, conjugated to tetanus toxoid (GnRH-TT), was investigated in male rats and rabbits in order to start Phase I clinical trials. Groups of rats and rabbits were immunized with GnRH-TT dissolved in aqueous adjuvant. The antigen was administered at weeks 0, 4, and 8, followed by boosters to maintain high antibody titers. At termination (8-9 months after first immunization), twenty rats and ten rabbits exhibiting the highest mean anti-GnRH titers and all the controls were selected for complete toxicological evaluation. In the rat study, a castrated control group was included for comparison with the immunized group. The hematological and serum chemistry parameters of immunized rats and rabbits were not affected in a significant manner. Most of the changes in serum chemistry of immunized rats were also found in castrated rats, indicating that the changes are most likely due to the withdrawal of androgenic support. The weights of the testes, epididymides, and sex accessory glands were lower in all immunized animals. There was significant atrophy of the germinal epithelium, which, however, sustained a population of Sertoli cells, spermatogonia, and pachytene spermatocytes. Other morphological changes in the prostate, seminal vesicles, pituitary, and mammary gland reflected the effect of androgen withdrawal. The decrease in the weight of liver, kidney, and heart seen in the immunized rats was also present in castrated rats and was not associated with any histopathological changes. The reversibility of immunization-induced infertility was investigated by mating the rats with normal females. Four months after the start of immunization, 9 out of 10 immunized rats were infertile whereas by nine months, all rats had regained fertility. Thus, it is concluded that immunization with GnRH-TT had no systemic toxicological effects in the adult male rats and rabbits for the period studied. The results also indicated that the GnRH-TT immunization had an antifertility effect in male rats. Fertility was restored following cessation of immunization and decline in anti-GnRH antibody titers.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 34 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999082851 EMBASE

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Kam 09/810,601

TITLE: Optimization of drug delivery 11. Delivery of therapeutic peptides and proteins.
AUTHOR: Prankerd R.J.; Benson H.A.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R.J. Prankerd, School of Pharmacy, University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD 4072, Australia. r.prankerd@pharmacy.uq.edu.au
SOURCE: Australian Journal of Hospital Pharmacy, (1999) 29/1 (20-27).
Refs: 55
ISSN: 0310-6810 CODEN: AUHPAI
COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB This review describes the problems of using peptides and proteins as therapeutic agents, approaches used in overcoming these problems and alternatives to the oral route of administration.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:424265 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:77028
TITLE: Vaccine for the reversible immunocastration of mammals
INVENTOR(S): Bringas Perez, Ricardo; Basulto Baker, Roberto; Reyes Acosta, Osvaldo; De la Fuente Garcia, Jose
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centro de Ingenieria Genetica y Biotecnologia (CIGB), Cuba; Bringas Perez, Ricardo; Basulto Baker, Roberto; Reyes Acosta, Osvaldo; De la Fuente Garcia, Jose
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9827111	A1	19980625	WO 1997-CU8	19971217
W: AU, BR, CA, KR, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9853975	A1	19980715	AU 1998-53975	19971217
AU 736538	B2	20010802		
EP 959079	A1	19991124	EP 1997-947684	19971217
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9713735	A	20000328	BR 1997-13735	19971217
KR 2000057647	A	20000925	KR 1999-705452	19990617

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CU 1996-120 A 19961217
WO 1997-CU8 W 19971217

AB A peptide derived from **gonadotropin**-releasing hormone (GnRH), Glu-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-Pro-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly, in which Pro replaces Gly in position 6, elicits an immune response which neutralizes the activity of GnRH and is useful for the immunocastration of mammals. This substitution induced an immune response in pigs which was superior to that induced by natural GnRH, when both were coupled to the same carrier protein (**tetanus toxin** or bovine serum albumin), as shown by

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redns. in testis and epididymis wt. and testis size. This same result can be expected in any other mammal since this hormone is present in all species.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 34 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96140675 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96140675 PubMed ID: 8566026
TITLE: Carrier-induced epitope-specific regulation and its bypass in a protein-protein conjugate.
AUTHOR: Kaliyaperumal A; Chauhan V S; Talwar G P; Raghupathy R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University Medical School, Chicago, USA.
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1995 Dec) 25 (12) 3375-80. Journal code: 1273201. ISSN: 0014-2980.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960315
Last Updated on STN: 19960315
Entered Medline: 19960301

AB In the course of clinical trials on a birth control vaccine, it was found that some of the immunized women responded poorly to booster immunizations. This vaccine consists of a dimer of the beta chain of human chorionic **gonadotropin** (beta hCG) and the alpha chain of ovine luteinizing hormone (alpha oLH), linked to tetanus toxoid (TT) as a carrier. Changing this carrier to diphtheria toxoid resulted in reversion to high anti-hCG antibody titers, indicating the extent to which the carrier influences anti-ligand responses in this system. The suppression of anti-hCG responses after booster immunizations was reminiscent of the phenomenon of carrier-induced, epitope-specific regulation. In a mouse model designed to test the effects of preimmunization with TT on anti-hCG responses, we found that a single preimmunization with TT causes reduced anti-hCG antibody responses in two out of four mouse strains, while anti-alpha oLH antibody responses were not affected by the preimmunization with TT. This is particularly interesting considering that beta hCG and alpha oLH were not presented when linked separately to TT. In an effort to devise a strategy to circumvent this carrier-induced, ligand-specific hyporesponsiveness, we investigated the effectiveness of a synthetic T helper epitope from TT as carrier. We show that preimmunization with TT causes a less profound reduction in anti-hCG titers if the preimmunized mice are subsequently injected with alpha oLH-beta hCG conjugated to a synthetic **tetanus toxin** peptide recognized by TT-induced and peptide-induced T cells.

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:104362 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:104362
TITLE: Synthetic **gonadotropin**-releasing hormone (GnRH) vaccines incorporating GnRH and synthetic T-helper epitopes
AUTHOR(S): Sad, Subash; Chauhan, V.S.; Arunan, K.; Raghupathy, Raj
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nat. Inst. Immunol., New Delhi, India
SOURCE: Vaccine (1993), 11(11), 1145-50
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X

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DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A vaccine against the **gonadotrophin**-releasing hormone (GnRH) is being developed as an immunol. method for treatment of prostatic hypertrophy, based on the observation that active immunization against GnRH leads to the prodn. of anti-GnRH antibodies which results in the shrinkage of the prostate gland. The authors have been investigating the regulation of anti-GnRH antibody responses by carrier mols. In previous studies the authors showed that the use of large protein mols. as carriers limits the use of such a vaccine owing to potential problems of carrier-induced anti-haptenic suppression. In this report the authors show that synthetic T-helper epitopes can be used as carriers for the generation of anti-GnRH antibody responses.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:79885 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:79885
TITLE: An immunoassay or binding assay using internal calibration to measure the amount of analyte in a sample
INVENTOR(S): Selmer, Johan; Poulsen, Fritz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novo-Nordisk A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9119196	A1	19911212	WO 1991-DK151	19910606
W: AU, BG, CA, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, PL, RO, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
ZA 9104068	A	19920325	ZA 1991-4068	19910529
AU 9179678	A1	19911231	AU 1991-79678	19910606
EP 532627	A1	19930324	EP 1991-911152	19910606
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05508013	T2	19931111	JP 1991-510326	19910606
US 5387503	A	19950207	US 1992-938039	19921112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 1990-1380	19900606
			WO 1991-DK151	19910606

AB A method of detg. the amt. of test analyte in a sample using internal calibration comprises: (a) mixing a sample with a predetd. amt. of a calibrator analyte foreign to the sample and with a comparable behavior in an assay to that of the test analyte; (b) contacting the mixt. (a) with a solid support contg., each in a sep. area, a reagent for binding the test and calibrator analytes, resp.; (c) contacting the solid support with a mixt. of labeled reagents for binding the test and calibrator analytes, resp.; and (d) detg. the amt. of test analyte in the sample by comparing the levels of labeled reagent bound to the test and calibrator analytes. Thus, EIA of creatine kinase M and B subunit (CK-MB) in serum samples uses myoglobin as internal calibrator. Test CK-MB-contg. serum samples with addn. of human myoglobin were added to each well of a Biodot Microfiltration App. (membrane) consisting of a well sensitized with monoclonal antibody to human CK B subunit, a 2nd well sensitized with monoclonal antibody to human myoglobin, and a control well without sensitization. This was followed by adding a mixt. of horseradish peroxidase-labeled anti-human CK M subunit monoclonal antibody and

horseradish peroxidase-labeled anti-human myoglobin monoclonal antibody. One min. after the addn., the membrane was washed and treated with a substrate soln. The response was read by a reflectometer and the measured reflectance was transformed according to the Kubelka-Munk equation for CK-MB detn. The myoglobin-calibrated CK-MB assay was able to quantitate the CK-MB concn. in serum and the values compared well to those obtained by conventional calibration using a set of CK-MB calibrators. A kit for the anal. also is claimed.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91209897 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91209897 PubMed ID: 2019420
TITLE: Evaluation of adjuvanticity of promising new synthetic MDP analogues.
AUTHOR: Alam A; Capoor A K; Rao L V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Immuno-Endocrinology Group, National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India.
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGY LETTERS, (1991 Jan) 27 (1) 53-7.
Journal code: 7910006. ISSN: 0165-2478.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199105
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910616
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19910524

AB A series of nor-MDP analogues were evaluated for adjuvanticity in rodents using beta hCG-TT conjugate as the antigen. Of these, one compound, N-acetylnor-muramyl-L-N-methylalanyl-D-isoglutamine octylamide (nor-MDP octylamide (N-Me-Ala] was found to be effective. This compound, formulated with beta hCG-TT in water-in-oil emulsion and administered to rodents, significantly enhanced the anti-hCG response. The anti-hCG titers induced were three-fold higher than that of control formulation. Moreover, inclusion of this compound in the first injection only gave adequate levels of antibodies to the hormone which persisted longer in the blood circulation. Effectiveness of antibodies in neutralizing hCG was tested in vitro by the mouse Leydig cell bioassay. Biological vs. immunological binding capacities (B/I ratio) were compared. The results suggest that nor-MDP octylamide (N-Me-Ala) will be useful as an adjuvant for human vaccines.

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 34 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90033436 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90033436 PubMed ID: 2806615
TITLE: Antibody response and characteristics of antibodies in women immunized with three contraceptive vaccines inducing antibodies against human chorionic **gonadotropin**.
AUTHOR: Singh O; Rao L V; Gaur A; Sharma N C; Alam A; Talwar G P
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India.
SOURCE: FERTILITY AND STERILITY, (1989 Nov) 52 (5) 739-44.
Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282.
Report No.: PIP-059448; POP-00195098.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH: 198912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Last Updated on STN: 20021101
Entered Medline: 19891218

AB Data are presented on antibody titers generated in 88 women immunized with three formulations of antihuman chorionic **gonadotropin** (hCG) vaccine, namely, beta-hCG (formulation B); beta-hCG associated with alpha-subunit of ovine luteinizing hormone (LH) (formulation A) and beta-hCG + beta-ovine LH (formulation M), each linked to **tetanus** toxoid and cholera **toxin** chain B as carriers. Each formulation was tested at two dose levels (100 and 500 micrograms). All women without exception developed anti-hCG antibodies having hCG-binding capacity above 20 ng mL-1 (0.5 nM), a level considered to be the threshold for prevention of pregnancy. Formulations A and B gave relatively better immunogenic response in human subjects than M. In each case, the antibody response was reversible. The mean duration of response above 20 ng was 35 to 37 weeks for formulation A, 34 weeks for B, and 17 to 20 weeks for M. Antibodies induced by three formulations of the vaccine had high-affinity (Ka 10(9)-10(10)M-1) for binding with hCG. They were devoid of cross-reaction with human follicle-stimulating hormone and thyroid-stimulating hormone but, as expected, cross-reacted with human LH. Antibodies were competent to block the hCG induced ovarian hyperemia.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 34 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89319148 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89319148 PubMed ID: 2750270
TITLE: Stability of an antifertility vaccine consisting of **gonadotropin** subunits linked to tetanus toxoid.
COMMENT: Comment in: Vaccine. 1989 Oct;7(5):479
AUTHOR: Alam A; Singh O; Talwar G P
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India.
SOURCE: VACCINE, (1989 Apr) 7 (2) 129-31.
Journal code: 8406899. ISSN: 0264-410X.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198908
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19900309
Entered Medline: 19890818

AB The shelf life and thermal stability of an antifertility vaccine, in which **gonadotropin** subunits are linked to carriers such as **tetanus** toxoid and cholera **toxin** chain B and has successfully completed phase-I clinical trials at five centres in India, was studied. The vaccine adsorbed on alum was stored at three temperatures, 4 degrees C, room temperature (20-30 degrees C) and at 40 degrees C, for a period of up to 1 year. The human chorionic **gonadotropin** (hCG) binding capacity of antibodies (peak titres) induced in rodents by the vaccine after 6 months of storage at 40 degrees C and at room temperature were 1430 +/- 201 (mean +/- s.e.m.) and 1291 +/- 152 ng ml-1 respectively as compared to 1075 +/- 185 ng ml-1 for the vaccine stored at 4 degrees C. The difference was not statistically significant. After 12 months of storage, the immunogenic properties of the vaccine were nearly the same irrespective of the temperature at which the vaccine was kept. The findings show that the vaccine adsorbed on alum can withstand storage up to at least one year at room temperature and at 40 degrees C. These observations have implications for the current thoughts on storage of tetanus toxoid and diphtheria toxoid at 4-8 degrees C, the two vaccines widely used in immunoprophylaxis, and suggest that similar investigations on these vaccines as cold chain facilities are not

universally available in developing countries.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 34 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89351665 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89351665 PubMed ID: 2475138
TITLE: Comparison of Corynebacterium parvum and Bordetella pertussis with Freund's complete adjuvant as immunopotentiators for beta-human chorionic **gonadotropin** linked to an atoxic fragment of **tetanus toxin**.
AUTHOR: Covey D C; Chang C C; Laurence K A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY, (1989 Jan) 19 (1) 17-20.
Journal code: 8912860. ISSN: 1046-7408.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198909
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890929

AB Corynebacterium parvum and Bordetella pertussis were compared with Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA) for their abilities to potentiate the immune response to haptenic beta-human chorionic **gonadotropin** covalently coupled to an atoxic 54,000-molecular-weight fragment of **tetanus toxin** (beta-hCG-TTII). The ability of each adjuvant to enhance production of antibodies to hCG in rabbits was measured by 125I-hCG radioimmunoassay. At sera dilutions of 1:10,000, analysis of variance for the 8-week postimmunization course showed that the mean 125I-hCG binding capacities of the C. parvum group was significantly greater overall than the B. pertussis group (P = .0002) and that the FCA-treated group had the greatest binding capacity overall (P less than .018). The mean binding capacities at 1:40,000 dilution again showed the FCA-treated group to have significantly higher anti-hCG titers overall (P less than .0015), with C. parvum potentiating a greater overall antibody response than B. pertussis (P = .001). These results indicate that FCA is the most efficacious of the three tested adjuvants in potentiating antibody production to the hapten component of beta-hCG-TTII. C. parvum was also effective at promoting an anti-beta-hCG response, although not to the same degree as FCA. B. pertussis had only minimal potentiating effect compared to FCA or C. parvum.

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002576798 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21796467 PubMed ID: 12342688
TITLE: Birth control vaccines.
AUTHOR: Basten A
SOURCE: Baillieres Clin Immunol Allergy, (1988 Oct) 2 (3) 759-74.
Journal code: 8811039. ISSN: 0950-3544.
Report No.: PIP-059277; POP-00192164.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Population
ENTRY MONTH: 199007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021101

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Last Updated on STN: 20021101
Entered Medline: 19900707

AB The status and prospectus of developing birth control vaccines, that is vaccines against hormones, sperm or pre-embryonic structures that may confer temporary infertility, are reviewed. An acceptable vaccine must be directed against an antigen that is ephemeral, specific and preferably protein, and the vaccine itself must be 90% effective, consistent, reversible, free of side effects, and preferably a single injection. Chorionic **gonadotropins** are the most successful antigens so far. Phase I clinical trials have been conducted in India and Scandinavia, sponsored by the Population Council, of anti beta-hCG- tetanus toxoid, combined alpha-ovine-LH-beta-hCG bound to **tetanus** toxoid and cholera **toxin** chain B, and a combined ovine and human antigen in an alum and LPS adjuvant. Trials of a CTP-beta-hCG-diphtheria toxoid in Australia sponsored by WHO resulted in titers deemed high enough to neutralize functional hCG levels. Research on nonhormonal antigens currently involves several sperm antigens, trophoblast antigens, and most successful to date, zona pellucida antigens. A purified porcine sperm receptor has been used to produce antibodies effective against pregnancy in laboratory animals. Another aspect of research on antifertility vaccines is the search for the best vaccine delivery system, especially on formulations that permit stable vaccines with single injections. Best hopes focus on microsphere systems. Future research may look into possible T-cell-mediated responses.

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89006849 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89006849 PubMed ID: 3049324
TITLE: Monoclonal anti-**gonadotropin** releasing hormone (GnRH) produced by azotized GnRH preferentially recognise to native hormone.
AUTHOR: Singh V
SOURCE: INDIAN JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, (1988 Apr) 26 (4) 252-4.
Journal code: 0233411. ISSN: 0019-5189.
PUB. COUNTRY: India
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198811
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19881123

L13 ANSWER 21 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:81221 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:81221
TITLE: Solid phase diffusion assay
INVENTOR(S): Cerny, Erich H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

WO 8603839		A1	19860703	WO 1985-US2534	19851219
	W: AU, BB, BG, BR, DK, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MC, MG, MW, NO, RO, SD, SU, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8653178		A1	19860722	AU 1986-53178	19851219
AU 592971		B2	19900201		
EP 207152		A1	19870107	EP 1986-900694	19851219
EP 207152		B1	19921230		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 62501645		T2	19870702	JP 1986-500634	19851219
AT 84148		E	19930115	AT 1986-900694	19851219
JP 2642342		B2	19970820	JP 1985-500634	19851219
CA 1268420		A1	19900501	CA 1985-498318	19851220
US 5958790		A	19990928	US 1995-447043	19950522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 1984-684059	19841220
				US 1985-761961	19850802
				EP 1986-900694	19851219
				WO 1985-US2534	19851219
				US 1986-895859	19860812
				US 1990-587510	19900924
				US 1993-22853	19930225

AB A solid-phase diffusion assay for detn. of ligands and receptors is described which can be performed in a short time without sophisticated measuring equipment, and is comparable in sensitivity to the radioimmunoassay. A calibration curve for gentamicin detn. was made for the assay. Gentamicin (0.4-12.4 .mu.g/mL) and a fixed amt. of orosomucoid-gentamicin-horseradish peroxidase conjugate were mixed and applied with a capillary tube onto mitrocellulose paper contg. immobilized goat anti-gentamicin antibodies. After diffusion of the sample fluid, the paper was immersed in a substrate soln. contg. 4chloro-1-naphthol and H2O2. The diam. of the blue circular pattern developed was proportional to the concn. of the gentamicin in the sample.

L13 ANSWER 22 OF 34 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER:	85276887 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	85276887 PubMed ID: 2411156
TITLE:	A candidate carrier protein for beta-human chorionic **gonadotropin**: 54,000-molecular-weight fragment of **tetanus toxin**.
AUTHOR:	Covey D C; Moore D E; Chang C C; Laurence K A
SOURCE:	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY, (1985 Jun) 8 (2) 43-7. Journal code: 8501543. ISSN: 8755-8920.
PUB. COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:	English
FILE SEGMENT:	Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:	198509
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 19900320 Last Updated on STN: 19970203 Entered Medline: 19850924

AB As an alternative to intact tetanus toxoid as a carrier for beta-human chorionic **gonadotropin** (beta-hCG), a fragment of **tetanus toxin** was sought that had a relatively low molecular weight, yet was highly immunogenic. Purified culture filtrate **tetanus toxin** was subjected to limited enzymatic digestion with papain, and the resulting fragments separated by column chromatography on Sephadex G-150. Four fractions were thus identified. Fraction II was found to have

a molecular weight of 54,000 by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. This fragment was covalently linked to the beta-subunit of hCG (beta-hCG-TTII) using carbodiimide hydrochloride. The ability of beta-hCG-TTII to stimulate production of anti-hCG sera in rabbits was measured by 125I-hCG radioimmunoassay. At sera dilutions of 1:40,000, an average 125I-hCG binding capacity of 34.7 +/- 5.86% (mean +/- SD) was observed 8 weeks after the final immunization. **Tetanus toxin** Fragment II has the potential for future application in active immunization studies involving hormone-carrier conjugates.

L13 ANSWER 23 OF 34 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83050034 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83050034 PubMed ID: 6182943
TITLE: Cultured neurones from the mature bovine mediobasal hypothalamus contain LHRH but not catecholamine.
AUTHOR: Nicholson D M; Mason W T
SOURCE: BRAIN RESEARCH, (1982 Oct 7) 249 (1) 123-35.
Journal code: 0045503. ISSN: 0006-8993.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900317
Last Updated on STN: 19900317
Entered Medline: 19830107

AB The in vitro culture of mature neurones from bovine mediobasal hypothalamus (MBH) is reported, providing a model for studies of mammalian neurosecretion at the cellular level. Explant tissue cultures of mature bovine MBH containing the arcuate nucleus were examined for LHRH, ACTH and catecholamines with a view to investigating the control of prolactin and **gonadotropin** secretion. LHRH immunoreactivity was found in both neuronal and non-neuronal cells in the outgrowth monolayer region of the explant. Neurones in this region appeared able to attach to a substrate and regenerate, in monolayer culture, well developed neurites characterized by beaded swellings as observed in vivo. Neither ACTH immunoreactivity nor catecholamine fluorescence was detected. Cultured neurones and astrocytes were labelled by **tetanus toxin** and anti-GFAP, respectively. Double labelling of cultures with **tetanus toxin** and anti-LHRH demonstrated the neuronal nature of many LHRH-immunoreactive cells. Radio-immunoassay data confirmed the presence of LHRH in the cultures but application of 60 mM KC1 failed to evoke hormone release. These studies have confirmed the view of previous workers that hypothalamic control of prolactin secretion in the bovine may be very different from that thought to occur in non-ruminants such as the rat and guinea pig. Finally, this work demonstrates that a cultured system from the mature bovine may prove a good model for study of neuronal regulation of **gonadotropin** secretion by the bovine mediobasal hypothalamus.

L13 ANSWER 24 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81225034 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981225034
TITLE: WHO expert committee on biological standardization.
AUTHOR: Bangham D.R.; Hai-chun C.; Gause G.F.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: WHO, Geneva, Switzerland
SOURCE: World Health Organization - Technical Report Series, (1981) NO.658/- (325 p).
CODEN: WHOTAC

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
004 Microbiology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
051 Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases
025 Hematology
003 Endocrinology
LANGUAGE: English

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:133233 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:133233
TITLE: Immunogenecity of hapten-protein conjugates in rabbits and monkeys preimmunized against the carrier protein
AUTHOR(S): Sundaram, K.; Connell, K. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Popul. Counc., Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY, USA
SOURCE: Contraception (1978), 18(6), 571-6
CODEN: CCPTAY; ISSN: 0010-7824
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of preimmunization with carrier protein on the subsequent response to immunization with hapten-protein conjugate was investigated. Rabbits immunized against bovine serum albumin (BSA) showed a delay in the prodn. of anti-progesterone [57-83-0] antibodies upon immunization with progesterone-11-BSA. After a booster injection with P-11-BSA, however, they achieved serum antiprogesterone levels comparable to those in animals immunized with P-11-BSA only. Similarly, rhesus monkeys preimmunized with tetanus toxoid (TT) showed a delay in the development of anti-chorionic **gonadotropin** (hCG) [9002-61-3] titers when immunized with .beta.-hCG-TT. After booster immunizations they achieved anti-hCG levels comparable to those of the control animals. The relevance of these results to the development of an antifertility vaccine for women is discussed.

L13 ANSWER 26 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:463778 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:63778
TITLE: **Tetanus toxin** interactions with thyroid plasma membranes. Implications for structure and function of **tetanus toxin** receptors and potential pathophysiological significance
AUTHOR(S): Ledley, Fred D.; Lee, George; Kohn, Leonard D.; Habig, William H.; Hardegree, M. Carolyn
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Arthritis, Metab. Dig. Dis., NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1977), 252(12), 4049-55
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Thyroid plasma membranes adsorb neurotoxic activity from a purified **tetanus toxin** prepn. and bind 125I-labeled **tetanus toxin**. The 125I-labeled **tetanus toxin** binding to thyroid plasma membranes exhibits a time, pH, and salt-dependence similar to that for 125I-labeled thyrotropin [9002-71-5]

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

binding to thyrotropin receptors on these same membranes. The 125I-labeled **tetanus toxin** binding can be blocked or chased by the addn. of either unlabeled **tetanus toxin** or thyrotropin, but not by unlabeled glucagon, insulin, diphtheria toxin, prolactin, or human chorionic **gonadotropin**. Cholera toxin affects the binding of 125I-labeled **tetanus toxin** and 125I-thyrotropin in a similar fashion. The characteristics of the **tetanus toxin** binding to the thyroid membranes thus suggest that the toxin is interacting with receptor sites for thyrotropin. This conclusion is consistent with the observation that both mols. have a particular affinity for the gangliosides galactosyl-N-acetylgalactosaminyl-[N-acetylneuraminyl-N-acetylneuraminyl]-galactosylglucosylceramide (GD1b) and N-acetylneuraminylgalactosyl-N-acetylgalactosaminyl-[N-acetylneuraminyl-N-acetylneuraminyl]-galactosylglucosylceramide (GT1) and that these gangliosides, or glycoprotein analogs of these gangliosides, are functional components of the thyrotropin receptor. The implications of these findings are considered in terms of the potential for thyroid dysfunction in patients with tetanus. In addn., the possibility is raised that **tetanus toxin** may be a useful tool in elucidating the membrane phenomenon assocd. with thyrotropin action and, conversely, that characterization of the **tetanus toxin** interactions with thyroid plasma membranes will identify the mechanisms by which the toxin induces neurotoxicity. Support for this last conclusion comes from 2 observations described herein. First, the binding of **tetanus toxin** to thyroid plasma membranes can be blocked by preincubation of the **toxin** with equine **tetanus** antitoxin and is partially chased by 10-fold higher concns. of equine tetanus antitoxin; this is analogous to the in vivo effects of equine tetanus antitoxin which can prevent, but not reverse, neurotoxicity. Second, the affinities of various gangliosides for **tetanus toxin**, as measured by 125I-labeled **tetanus toxin** binding to thyroid membranes, are comparable to values obtained by measuring losses in neurotoxicity.

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78166529 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978166529
TITLE: **Tetanus toxin** interactions with thyrotropin (TSH) receptors.
AUTHOR: Habig W.H.; Ledley F.D.; Lee G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NIH Bur. Biol., FDA, Bethesda, Md. 20014, United States
SOURCE: Federation Proceedings, (1977) 36/3 (No. 2305). CODEN: FEPRA7
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78053767 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78053767 PubMed ID: 337386
TITLE: Biosynthesis and function of gangliosides (author's transl).
AUTHOR: Handa S
SOURCE: TANPAKUSHITSU KAKUSAN KOSO. PROTEIN, NUCLEIC ACID, ENZYME, (1977) 22 (6) 751-6. Ref: 60
Journal code: 0413762. ISSN: 0039-9450.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197801
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19780127

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 34 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:37571 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR13:37571
TITLE: **TETANUS TOXIN** INTERACTIONS WITH THYROTROPIN RECEPTORS.
AUTHOR(S): HABIG W H; LEDLEY F D; LEE G; HARDEGREE M C; KOHN L D
SOURCE: Fed. Proc., (1977) 36 (3), 710.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L13 ANSWER 30 OF 34 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:94907 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR15:38407
TITLE: MEMBRANE RECEPTORS FOR INTERFERON.
AUTHOR(S): BESANCON F; ANKEL H
SOURCE: Tex. Rep. Biol. Med., (1977 (RECD 1978)) 35, 282-292.
CODEN: TRBMAV. ISSN: 0040-4675.
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L13 ANSWER 31 OF 34 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78129937 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978129937
TITLE: Relationships in the structure and function of cell surface receptors for glycoprotein hormones, bacterial toxin, and interferon.
AUTHOR: Kohn L.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nat. Inst. Arthri. Metab. Digest. Dis., NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Supramolecular and Cellular Biochemistry, (1977) 6/Sup 1 (No. 025).
CODEN: JSPMAW
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L13 ANSWER 32 OF 34 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002513904 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21701283 PubMed ID: 12334581
TITLE: Antipregnancy vaccine.
AUTHOR: Cohen J
SOURCE: CONTRACEPTION, FERTILITE, SEXUALITE, (1976 October) 4 (6) 399-400.
Journal code: 0411244. ISSN: 0301-861X.
Report No.: PIP-762798; POP-00032962.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English; French

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Kam 09/810,601

FILE SEGMENT: Population
ENTRY MONTH: 198001
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021101
Last Updated on STN: 20021101
Entered Medline: 19800108

AB An anti-beta human chorionic gouadotropin (HCG) vaccine has been tested on rhesus monkeys and women to prevent pregnancy by Talwar and his colleagues in India. The beta subunit of HCG must be used since the HCG alpha subunit is identical to a part of the luteinizing hormone molecule. The HCG beta subunit is bonded to **tetanus toxin**, whose properties are known. There were observed side effects on menstruation, lactation, progesterone, nervous system, respiration, or blood pressure in women, or on metabolism, endocrine systems, or organs in animals. In women the antibody titer rose from 4-6 weeks to a maximum at 5 months, then dropped to zero in 11-16 months. A 2nd immunization brought on a rapid secondary response. Other workers have doubts about the reversibility of anti-beta HCG because abortions have been recorded after antibody levels were undetectable.

L13 ANSWER 33 OF 34 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:215084 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA62:45084
TITLE: INVESTIGATIONS ON PHARMACOPOEIAL SAFETY MICROBIAL STERILITY AND PYROGENS OF PROCESSED BETA HUMAN CHORIONIC **GONADOTROPIN TETANUS TOXIN.**
AUTHOR(S): GUPTA L; DUBEY S K; TALWAR G P
SOURCE: CONTRACEPTION, (1976) 13 (2), 183-187.
CODEN: CCPTAY. ISSN: 0010-7824.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Each batch of the vaccine Pr-.beta.-HCG-TT [processed .beta.-human chorionic **gonadotropin** conjugated to tetanus toxoid] was tested in rabbits and guinea pigs for pyrogens, microbial sterility and pharmacopoeial safety. A 0.1 ml dose of the vaccine (diluted to 10.0 ml/kg body with pyrogen-free saline), when injected i.v., did not cause a rise in rectal temperature of the rabbits beyond 0.6.degree. C individually or 1.4.degree. C collectively in the 3 rabbits. The preparation inoculated in thioglycolate medium or meat broth and plated after 6 days in blood agar did not show any contamination in either of the media. The vaccine injected at 5 times the full human dose level to guinea pigs did not cause any symptoms of tetanus or any mortality in the animals.

L13 ANSWER 34 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:537145 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:137145
TITLE: Preparation for detecting missing antigens or antibodies in physiological amounts
INVENTOR(S): Tallberg, Thomas
SOURCE: Finn., 9 pp.
CODEN: FIXXAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Finnish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FI 45725	B	19720531	FI 1970-620	19700306

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FI 1970-620 19700306

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

Kam 09/810,601

AB The title prepn. is a suspension of water-insol antibody-active polymer particles of an antiserum towards the antigen, enriched with immunoglobulin and coated with an essentially immunol. equiv. amt. of the specific or cross-reacting antigen. The washed particle suspension contains also small amts. of free antigen, e.g., 5% of the amt. bound to the particles. In the case of antibodies with **tetanus toxin**, a few ml. of anti-**tetanus** toxoid serum of high antibody titer is polymd. with ethyl chloro-formate. A similar procedure is used for detection of human chorionic **gonadotropin** in urine or serum.

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292